

Farmers' Department.

Failure of Orchards.

From the excellent report of the Maine Board of Agriculture for 1863, we condense the following: In the first place the early plantings were in virgin soil full of vegetable mould from the decay of forest trees and leaves for centuries, containing in abundance all the elements necessary to a thrifty growth. Thousands of trees have since then been set upon lands greatly exhausted by repeated croppings, with insufficient returns, and they have literally starved. A remedy for this is properly manuring with a compost of leafmould, wood, ashes and lime; stable manure may be added to advantage. Again, the earlier planted trees were generally well sheltered by the forest growth.

The value of shelter in such a climate as ours has never been sufficiently appreciated. The success which has attended the planting of rows of evergreens for screens, is really surprising and warrants the belief that no more judicious investment can be made for young orchards in exposed situations than the planting of evergreen screens simultaneously with, or better still previous to the planting out of fruit trees.

Another cause of failure may be found in the fact that now soils of a tenacious character do not suffer from the presence of stagnant water so much while filled with roots and stumps which have decayed, and the soil fallen into a more compact and less pervious state. Thorough draining must remedy this defect. Every observing person knows that our best orchards are upon strong rocky or stony soils, with a dry or pervious subsoil.

Still another reason of the longevity of the first plantings was the fact that they were seedlings, grown upon the farmer's own land, or in the immediate vicinity, and as they were plenty, only the best were selected for permanent planting. The simple fact that they had thus grown upon the spot, is conclusive evidence that they were hardy, thrifty and adapted to the soil and climate.

VALUE OF CARROTS.—Carrots are very excellent "fodder" for horses that have been long kept on highly carbonaceous food, and whose digestive organs may be out of order in consequence of their constant activity in reducing meal and oats into the elements of animal nutrition. With a fair allowance of carrots, ground oats, and sweet hay, a horse will enjoy good health and spirits, have a loose hide, shining coat and healthy lungs. A daily allowance of carrots should always be furnished to horses the subjects of indigestion, whose food often runs into fermentation, inducing diarrhoea, or a lax, watery state of the bowels. Carrots furnish an acid called pectic, which possesses the curious property of gelatinizing the watery contents of the digestive cavities. A few drops of pectic acid will gelatinize both, and when mixed with the juice of an orange changes the same into jelly. So that if the alvine discharges of a horse are watery, carrots can be used as a valuable therapeutic agent, both in view of arresting the same, and restoring the tone of the stomach and bowels. By examining the excrements of a horse fed in part on carrots, it will be found to contain no undigested hay or oats, and therefore we may safely infer that they promote digestion, so that by the constant use of carrots, less quantities of hay and oats will suffice than when a larger amount is consumed, and parted with in an indigested state. For fattening animals, carrots are exceedingly valuable. It will be urged that carrots are not very nutritious—that may be; still, if they possess the property of gelatinizing the contents of the stomach and bowels, they aid in the manufacture of fat out of other food, which might otherwise pass out of the system.—*Horse Owner's Hand Book.*

PURE WATER FOR STOCK.—A good draught of good water is, probably, as refreshing to beast as it is to people. But in the month of August, nearly all domestic animals suffer for want of good water. Sheep will thrive far better if they can have access to pure water. Teams will endure the heat far better if they can have plenty of pure water; and if milk cows must drink stagnant water whenever they can find it, how is it possible for them to give their usual flow of good milk. It is impracticable for them to do this.

Some people allow water to stand in troughs, day after day, many times, and compel their animals to drink it all up.—Did such people ever drink water from an old dirty stop pail, after it had been allowed to stand in the sunshine for two or three days? Let them try the experiment of drinking such water, and wait for the result; and then they will be prepared to express a correct opinion, whether or not such water is as good for stock, in the

sultry days of August, as pure cold water would be.

Water troughs and water tanks should be cleaned frequently, during the hot days of August and fresh water pumped into them several times during the day.

Milk cows require a vast quantity of pure water in hot weather, in order to procure their usual flow of good milk.—*Country Gentleman.*

DESCRIPTION OF A CHEESE FACTORY.—The milk is brought to the factory every morning by the farmers of the neighborhood, and delivered upon a platform from which it is conveyed by gutters to large tin vats, inclosed and supported by wooden cases. When the vats are filled, heat is applied by means of steam pipes traversing the wooden bed upon which the vats rest. The heat is continued until the temperature of the milk has been raised to 80° or 85°, the milk meanwhile being continually stirred to prevent cream from rising or scum from forming. Rennet and salt are added at the proper time. When the curd begins to form the heat is withdrawn, a cloth is spread over the contents of the vat, and the whole left to cool. The whey is drawn off by appons, the curd chopped by knives with five or six blades, and ladled or shoveled into a sink, where the whey that remains in the curd is drained off. The sink is mounted upon wheels and runs upon an iron track to another part of the building between two rows of presses. The curd is weighed into strong wooden tubs, bound with heavy iron bands and pressure is applied by means of jackscrews. At night the cheeses are turned and cloth bandages are applied. The next morning the cheeses are removed to the curing or dressing room.

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NEW DRUG STORE

AT ST. ALBANS.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the residents of St. Albans and vicinity, that he has opened a new

Drug Store

In the building formerly occupied by Miss Beattie, one door north of Wynn & Huntington's Jewelry Store, where he has on hand a large and well selected stock of Drugs in his line, all bought for cash, and for sale as low as can be afforded.

DRUGS

Of all kinds.

PATENT MEDICINES

All the new and approved varieties.

CHEMICALS,

DYE STUFFS, DYE WOODS,

Perfumery and Fancy Goods,

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.

The St. Albans Liquor Agency

Has been removed to this Store, where can be found pure Liquors for MEDICINAL PURPOSES. Physicians' orders solicited and carefully filled. Prescriptions put up by a competent person, thoroughly bred a Druggist, and understanding the business.

Shop open for necessary purchases on Sundays, from 12 M. till 1 P. M. S. R. DAY, Agent, St. Albans, June 22, 1864.

MARCH, 1864.

New Goods!

CAMPAIGN OPENED

At No. 2 Darrow Block!

The subscriber has received, and is receiving almost daily, large additions to his stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

making his assortment the largest and most complete of any in Vermont, and will be sold for cash at a very small advance from cost.

BLACK FROCK COATS,

Fancy Cassimere Frocks and Sacks

Of the latest style and finish.

Black Doe Pants,

Fancy light colored and dark

CASSIMERE PANTS,

And VESTS to match.

SPRING OVER SACKS,

RUBBER COATS.

Linen and Fancy Room SHIRTS: Flannel SHIRTS, a great variety; GLOVES, COLLARS, TIES, SCARVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS, HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 2 Darrow Block, St. Albans, Vermont. W. M. SMITH, 1-ly

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN

COMMISSION would inform the patriotic, the philanthropic and Christian men and women of the country, of the work and its wants.

It cares for the body and the soul, as did Christ when on earth. By its delegates, who go forth on pay and from love, hospitals, schools, homes of comfort and refuge, matter is given directly to those who need them, and religious instruction and moral training are given to the masses of the people.

In the hospitals, on the battle-fields, and in the camps of the country, the delegates are welcomed by surgeons, officers and men, and their labors have, in the judgment of those well-informed, saved thousands of lives, and been blessed to the conversion of thousands of souls, besides raising the morale of the army and strengthening the links that bind the soldier to his home.

It has the confidence of the Government and all the facilities from that military exigencies will allow.

The affairs are managed by business men, who give their services. Railroads and telegrams are free to it; the Bible Society gives its publication; but religious reading matter must be purchased, and the demand is far beyond the ability of the Commission to meet it.

The work of the Commission is to go to the delegates; stores to be distributed by them—money to purchase reading matter.

The aim is to do all at times what the current contributions shall allow, there being no extensive and complicated system of agencies that charge more money than they can raise.

Money and Stores may be sent to GEORGE H. STUART, 112 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

In New England, money may be sent to J. B. STANTON, 112 Bank Street, Boston.

At the Merchants' Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, Sept. 12.

At the Barton House, Barton, on Tuesday, Sept. 13.

At the Ironsboro' Hotel, Ironsboro', Wednesday, Sept. 14.

At Carpenter's Hotel, Craftsbury, Thursday, September 15.

LAMOILLE COUNTY.

At Segar's Hotel, Cambridge, on Tuesday, September 13.

At Smith's Hotel, Johnson, on Wednesday, September 14.

At the American House, Hydepark, on Thursday, Sept. 15.

At the Morrisville House, Morrisville, on Friday, Sept. 16.

At the Mansfield House, Stowe, on Saturday, Sept. 17.

By the provisions of the Excise Law, all persons neglecting to pay said Taxes within the time above specified, will pay 10 per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

Taxes on Monthly Lists not previously paid will be received at the above stated time and place.

Any individual can remit his tax by another person, as his receipt will be returned. Payment must be made in U. S. Treasury Notes or in Bills of National Banks.

Collector of 3d Collection District, Vermont. Burlington, July 27, 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

3,000 Cavalry Horses,

For which bidders will be paid on delivery. Said Horses to be used in all particulars, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old, from 14 to 16 hands high, full blooded, compactly built, bays, blacks, and of all colors, sufficient for Cavalry purposes. The undersigned are prepared to contract with parties for Horses to be delivered at St. Albans. Horses will be received at the above named place and inspected on and after Monday, March 28th. Parties wishing to contract for the delivery of Horses, can call upon the undersigned at his headquarters at St. Albans, or at his residence at 100 Main Street, St. Albans, Vt., on or before the 1st of April, 1864.

CHAS. DEXTER, Collector of 3d Collection District, Vermont. Burlington, July 27, 1864.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

Office in Farrar Brothers New Building, 2d floor, St. Albans, Vt.

FLOUR AND DAIRY SALT AT WHE-

AT ST. ALBANS, MARCH 17, 1864.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable in three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six percent, gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequently to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of date to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government money.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collateral for discounts.

Convertible into a 6 per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per cent. premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal

Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is held that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole population of the country is held to secure the discharge of all obligations of the United States.

While the government offers the most liberal terms to its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in bank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the

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